

THE GAZETTE.

JANESVILLE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

A PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR.

In conformity with law, I, William D. Hoard, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, do designate
Wednesday, April 30th Next, as Arbor Day, and recommend that all public schools and colleges of the state observe the same by suitable exercises, "having in view the object of imparting knowledge of horticulture, and the adornment of schools and public grounds."
In any where, I have heretofore set my hand, and caused the great seal of the state of Wisconsin to be affixed, Done at the capitol, in the city of Madison, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1890.
WILLIAM D. HOARD.
By the Governor:
ENNER G. TILLEY, Secretary of State.

THE CAUSE OF AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

The senseless proposition of Mr. Stanford to turn the government into a sort of a farm mortgagee, has led to a careful inquiry concerning hard times on the farm by the agricultural department at Washington. Those of our readers who have paid attention to the editorial discussion of the question in the Gazette, will remember that cause of agricultural depression was attributed to overproduction. There are some who do not agree with the Gazette on this point, but such a disagreement comes about from an intelligent comprehension of the laws of supply and demand. When the department of agriculture was asked for its opinion on the question of hard times on the farm and their cure, it issued a circular in response to that inquiry. Some may hold that the department of agriculture may know no more about depression on the farm than any one else, but the sagacious of the department are so full of common sense that they will be read with interest.

What are the causes of low prices?

The answer to this is that they may be various, but the prime cause is the operation of the inexorable law of supply and demand. Abundance leads inevitably to low price. When an article is superabundant, it is low in price; when it is scarce the price is high. When there is a medium condition of things so far as supply and demand, and prices are concerned, then it is best for the farmer. There has been a more rapid increase in agricultural products than in the population of the country during the last five years. There is a large crop of everything, more than the people can consume, and when the people do not want the article, and other countries are supplied from elsewhere, it is difficult to force a market, and prices go down just as naturally as water flows down hill. It is said that the wheat crop of 1889 footed up 500 million bushels; the corn crop 2 billion bushels; oats 700 million bushels. Last year the cotton product was 7 million bales—that is what makes cotton so cheap. There are 16 million cows in the United States, and over 20 million head of other cattle. It is no wonder that beef is low and that pork does not pay much. When there is too much meat, cattle will be low in price, just as the price will be low when there is an over-production of barley, wheat or corn. The low price of meat applies to the growers of stock—not to the consumers, for the retail buyers have to pay about as much now for beef as ever. Here is a few remarks from the agricultural department:

There is a further cause of low prices, which farmers should understand, very difficult to remedy, demanding serious consideration and wise action. It is found in the combination of the middlemen to absorb a large share of the proceeds of the sale of farm products. Beavers are sold by growers for seven-tenths to three-fourths of the prices of a few years ago, and the meat is sold to consumers in the retail markets at little, if any, reduction from the highest prices of the last twenty years. For instance, prime rib roasts have been sold in Washington during that period for 20 cents per pound, and sirloin steaks for the same. There has been little variation, as a general rule, in the prices of the less valuable cuts. The same complaint comes from consumers in other cities. Another aspect of the case bears upon the inexperienced buyer. The meat that is bought at \$3.50 to \$4 per 100 lbs weight, is sold to the consumer at practically the same prices as that which cost \$4.50 to \$5. Barely is there a difference made in the selling price of cuts from best of kind and quality.

When the question of a cure came up before the department of agriculture, the answer was that there should be more of a diversified agriculture, for so long as the farmers insist on growing only the bread, grains, cotton, tobacco, and cattle, and neglect other products which are needed, and which we import at a cost of 200 million on dollars annually, just so long will the lamentation over low prices continue.

THE MILWAUKEE ELECTION.

Contrary to the hopes of republicans the city of Milwaukee has gone democratic on a platform of bitter hostility to the principles of the Bennett law. The law was the issue in that city. There was no real question as to divided the parties. The Lutherans, who are bitterly opposed to the compulsory teaching of English in their parochial schools, joined hands with the German Catholics, and elected a ticket which pledged its sympathy for that opposition.

It is said that politics makes strange bed-fellows, and this was never better illustrated than in the Milwaukee election. Here is an editorial paragraph from the editorial pen of that veteran editor, Mr. William E. Oram, of the Evening Wisconsin:

We have had forty-three years' editorial experience in Wisconsin, and we have never before witnessed such an extraordinary combination as that which

is at work in Milwaukee to-day to elect a purely political ticket which is sustained by the united influence of the Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches. In truth we do not think that such a combination ever before occurred in any state in the union, or in any portion of the world. This combination has been caused by a state law which virtually compels all the parochial schools in the state to teach pupils below the age of 14, for twelve weeks in each year, to read and write the English language. Or in other words, the state does not recognize as a school any place of instruction where the English language is not taught during some portion of the year.

The paragraph is full of significance, for it shows how determined are certain classes of foreign born parents to oppose the spread of the English language among their children. It is a war against the English language and American institutions which should never exist in this country, for if there should be any one thing on which all American citizens should be united, it is that of standing up for the common language of the country.

The result in Milwaukee is strangely inconsistent with American principles, customs, manners and institutions. The same issue throughout the state would result far differently.

Everybody is in love with the Australian system of voting. It worked like a charm in Janesville. Republicans like it, and democrats praise it. It is a clean, practical, common sense, and progressive way of voting. It abolishes the old fashioned noisy crowd which usually gathered about the polls to peddle tickets and boom certain candidates combined with the effort to make the ignorant vote against his better judgment. The election yesterday was a wonderful revelation. It showed that an election could take place in an orderly and quiet manner as one could go to the post office and deposit a letter or receive his mail. This ballot reform has come to stay, and if the reform system of primaries which the Gazette has urged upon our people could be adopted, the system of election would be complete.

There is a little leaven of reform started in Washington. The United States senators have decided that they will rise early enough so that they can get their breakfast in time to begin work in the senate at eleven o'clock, instead of at noon as heretofore. This means business. If other people have to go to work at eight o'clock there doesn't seem to be any good reason why a United States senator should not go to work at 11.

Governor Hull is a stubborn fellow, an he has some bull-headed courage. While he doesn't want ballot reform in New York, he wants to show Mr. Cleveland that he can publicly scrub the latter's ideas that such a reform is needed in the Empire state.

The public debt was decreased during the month of March nearly eleven and a half millions of dollars.

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when constipated. For sale in 50c and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

GEORGE PECK ELECTED MAYOR.

Democratic Victory at the Milwaukee Election—The Result in Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 2.—George W. Peck is elected Mayor on the Democratic ticket over Brown, who was renominated by the Republicans, by 7,000 majority. The rest of the Democratic ticket is also elected by varying majorities. There was a third ticket in the labor-clerical contest. Returns from seventy-six out of seventy-nine precincts give Peck 15,779; Brown, 9,248; Murphy, 5,019, making a plurality for Peck of 6,531 votes.

The successful ticket is: George W. Peck, mayor; Roman Gerwinski, comptroller; H. J. Steinmann, city treasurer; R. A. Austin, city attorney. The Democrats will also control the council, which will stand twenty-two Democrats to fourteen Republicans. The returns now in show that the Democrats carry every German Republican ward in the city and fifteen out of the eighteen wards.

The election in this city today excited unusual interest owing to the fact that the so-called Bennett law, enacted by the last Legislature and requiring the teaching of English in all schools, private and parochial as well as public, was made an issue. The Republicans defended the law, while the Democrats were pledged to its repeal, which was demanded by the Catholic bishops and German Lutheran clergy, who had bitterly denounced the law.

Chicago Goes Democratic.

Chicago, April 2.—In the city election here yesterday the Democrats elected their three town tickets entire and secured a majority of four in the city council.

Tripled Murder at a Dance.

Cape Town, W. Va., April 2.—A general row occurred among a lot of negro miners while at a dance last night. Howard Earnest, William G. Lee, and William De Rico were instantly killed and others were injured. Several arrests have been made.

Take Care of Your Eyes.

Dr. B. Minze, the eminent oculist of Detroit, Mich., will visit every town in this county during the winter. Any one suffering with weak eyes, or eyes abused by inferior glasses, should not fail to see him. He will visit every town and will be promptly attended to. No extra charge for examining or visiting patients at their homes.

To Nervous Debilitated Men.

If you will send us your address, we will mail you our illustrated pamphlet explaining all about Dr. Dyes' Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and Appliances, and their charming effects upon the nervous debilitated system, and how they will quickly restore youth, vigor, and manhood. Pamphlet free. If you are thus afflicted, we will send you a Belt and Appliance on a trial.

VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall Mich.

SHORT AND TO THE POINT.

ENGLISH, IND., is said to have two cases of leprosy.
NOAH L. ROSENBERGER of Philadelphia, dealer in woollens, has failed; debts \$90,000.

LOUIS MOULDER, a Helena, Ark., saloon-keeper, was shot and killed by Louis Koehler yesterday.

The steamer City of Paris left Queens-town last night for Liverpool, proceeding under her own steam.

JAMES LAMSON, the wealthiest farmer in Warren county, New Jersey, has failed. Debts, \$50,000.

At New York yesterday the Northern Pacific directors ratified the formal lease of the Wisconsin Central.

The works of the Toledo Lumber company at Toledo, O., were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is \$25,000.

THREE hundred painters are on strike at Cleveland, Ohio, having quit work because they were refused \$2.50 for nine hours' work.

The Berlin Post positively denies the truth of the report of the betrothal of Princess Victoria to Prince Albert of Saxe-Altenburg.

MORRIS MARKS, a commission merchant and silk importer doing business at 98 Spring street, New York, committed suicide at his home.

W. A. TRAXNER, station agent of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville railroad at Roseville, Ind., who was sandbagged and robbed last Thursday night, died Monday evening.

A warrant has been issued in Philadelphia for the arrest of Lewis S. Cox, the ex-Chestnut street merchant, in a civil suit brought by W. M. Slingerly, and involving \$95,000.

D. D. McMORTON of Ogdensburg, N. Y., died on a Lake Shore train. He was on his way home from California, where he had been for his health. His death was caused by lung trouble.

ARRESTS of students continue to be made daily in the university towns of Russia. The students are apparently determined to bring their agitation to a successful termination.

The Dortmund strikers made an attack with stones upon a number of workmen leaving the Rheinfelde pit. The disorder was suppressed by gardeners, and many of the strikers were arrested.

The announcement comes from Minneapolis that the Great Northern railway will organize an express company for its system, and that it will probably be extended to the Chicago, Burlington & Northern.

A DEER riot is imminent at Munich. The brewers have raised the price of beer 2 pennings per glass, on the ground that they could not make money at the old price, although beer made for export pays.

The Russian government has prohibited the circulation in Russia of Hutton's coming novel entitled "By Order of the Czar," because it deals with recent events in connection with Nihilism and Semitism.

DR. GREEN'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

The Western Union President Congratulated on a Happy Event.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 2.—The golden wedding of Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, and Martha Anne English was celebrated by a large gathering of their friends at the residence at Second and Broadway last night. They were married here soon after Dr. Green graduated from the University of Louisville Medical school. There were many present from New York and other cities where Dr. Green is known.

ARCHER HAS RESIGNED.

The Maryland Treasurer Turns His Office Over to the Governor.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 2.—State Senator Silver, the son-in-law of Treasurer Archer, came to Annapolis with a communication from the defaulter for the Governor. It proved to be the resignation of Archer and was accompanied by the statement that he was personally responsible for any shortage that might be found in his accounts.

A McCalls in the Canadian Service.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 2.—Nicholas Flood Davis, member of Parliament for Regina, Northwestern Territory, made a violent attack in the House last night on Commissioner Herchmer, commanding the Northwest mounted police, and urged that he be dismissed. Mr. Davis described the commissioner as a tyrant and oppressor both to officers and men; a man with a brutal temper and instincts, who was doing more damage to the finest force in Canada by his presence than many years could undo.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 1.—No board of trade markets on account of election.
Live Stock.—Receipts of cattle only 5,800. Market steady. Receipts of hogs, 17,000; early market strong and 5 cents higher, closing with advance loss Receipts of sheep, 6,000; active and strong.

Wall Street.

NEW YORK, April 1.—There was no change in the stock market from the extreme dullness, but the firm tone still continued this morning and all the stocks showing any animation whatever made slight fractional gains. First prices were generally from 1/4 to 1/2 percent better than last evening's final figures, but the subsequent movements were scarcely perceptible. The market developed no other feature of interest, and at 11 o'clock it was still intensely dull and firm at slight fractions better than the opening price. The market after 11 o'clock was entirely barren of feature, while the dullness was even more oppressive than during the first hour. At noon the market was still dull and steady at a shade better than first prices of the list. Money is easy at 4 1/4 percent. Bar silver, 65 1/2.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Wheat—Freely offered at 94 1/2c lower; April, 94 1/2c; May, 95 1/2c; June, 96 1/2c; July, 97 1/2c; Aug., 98 1/2c; Sept., 99 1/2c; Dec., 100 1/2c; Jan., 101 1/2c; Feb., 102 1/2c; Mar., 103 1/2c. Corn—Firm and quiet; standard white, 50 1/2c; No. 2, 50 1/2c; No. 3, 50 1/2c; No. 4, 50 1/2c; No. 5, 50 1/2c; No. 6, 50 1/2c; No. 7, 50 1/2c; No. 8, 50 1/2c; No. 9, 50 1/2c; No. 10, 50 1/2c; No. 11, 50 1/2c; No. 12, 50 1/2c; No. 13, 50 1/2c; No. 14, 50 1/2c; No. 15, 50 1/2c; No. 16, 50 1/2c; No. 17, 50 1/2c; No. 18, 50 1/2c; No. 19, 50 1/2c; No. 20, 50 1/2c; No. 21, 50 1/2c; No. 22, 50 1/2c; No. 23, 50 1/2c; No. 24, 50 1/2c; No. 25, 50 1/2c; No. 26, 50 1/2c; No. 27, 50 1/2c; No. 28, 50 1/2c; No. 29, 50 1/2c; No. 30, 50 1/2c; No. 31, 50 1/2c; No. 32, 50 1/2c; No. 33, 50 1/2c; No. 34, 50 1/2c; No. 35, 50 1/2c; No. 36, 50 1/2c; No. 37, 50 1/2c; No. 38, 50 1/2c; No. 39, 50 1/2c; No. 40, 50 1/2c; No. 41, 50 1/2c; No. 42, 50 1/2c; No. 43, 50 1/2c; No. 44, 50 1/2c; No. 45, 50 1/2c; No. 46, 50 1/2c; No. 47, 50 1/2c; No. 48, 50 1/2c; No. 49, 50 1/2c; No. 50, 50 1/2c; No. 51, 50 1/2c; No. 52, 50 1/2c; No. 53, 50 1/2c; No. 54, 50 1/2c; No. 55, 50 1/2c; No. 56, 50 1/2c; No. 57, 50 1/2c; No. 58, 50 1/2c; 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